

## WONDERFUL WAYS.

## The Mysteries of the Great Lakes.

## A STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

The Wrecked Raft and His Victims—  
Three Hundred Persons Drowned—  
A Mysterious Tidal Motion—  
The Subterranean River—  
Rise and Fall.

"If you were ever drowned in Cayuga Lake your friends need not go to the expense or trouble of dragging the lake for your body, for they'd never find it."

This was the cheerful remark made by a resident of Ithaca, who has a taste for geological research, and who has indulged in it during the past few years in investigating the bottom of Cayuga Lake.

"From all I have been able to discover," said he, "the bottom of Cayuga Lake is a series of large openings and cavities, many of them resembling the craters of extinct volcanoes. Some of these are a hundred feet in diameter, and all are surrounded by raised rims like the sides of a milk pan. These craters, as I believe they are, are of different depths or rather are of different heights. Their depth I have never been able to sound, although I have lowered many hundred feet of plumb line into them. They are undoubtedly fathomless, and have become receptacles for the bodies of the hundreds of persons who are known to have been drowned in the lake during the past half century, and of undoubted thousands of people killed in fierce battles that were frequently waged on the shores of the lake between hostile tribes of the 'original people' years before the white man appeared on this continent."

It was in Cayuga Lake that the wretched Raft lowered the bodies of his wife and child, enclosed in a chest, after he had murdered them, twenty years ago. The weeks that were spent in dragging for the chest was time thrown away, for it had sunk into the mouth of one of these dead volcanoes, and, if it is not sinking yet, is no doubt floating about in the bottomless depths where, in the ages past, fire and smoke and ashes were the dominant elements.

Within forty years, between two and three hundred persons have been drowned in Cayuga Lake, to recover the remains of whom the grapple-line and drag have been used industriously, but in vain. If it were possible, for one to make the rounds of this lake's crater-like bed, he would, beyond doubt, encounter hideous charnel-houses beyond number—caverns where thousands of grinning skeletons have found their own sepulchre, subterranean catacombs without end. Water taken from a depth of three hundred feet in Cayuga Lake, which must have been from one of these cavities—is strongly charged with sulphuretted hydrogen, nitrogen, carbonic acid, and the carbonate of lime, potash, soda, and magnesia.

Cayuga Lake has also a mysterious tidal motion. It is irregular in its occurrence, but very decided. The phenomenon has been known to appear twice in a year, and then two years or more have elapsed between its periods. The water frequently recedes fifty feet. Theebb is gradual, but the flood tide comes in with considerable force and rapidity. This phenomenon is also noticed on Seneca Lake, which is divided from Cayuga by the high Seneca County hills. The surface of Seneca Lake is fifty feet above that of Cayuga Lakes, but I believe its bed is of the same remarkable character. Seneca Lake rises and falls as much as three feet during the time of its tidal commotion, which is also irregular in its period.

I believe there is a subterranean river running from Lake Superior, through Lakes Huron and Michigan, under Lake Erie, and emptying into Lake Ontario. There is no other way in which to explain certain mysteries connected with our great lakes. The surface of Lake Superior is about 650 feet above tide, while its bed is 200 feet below tide level. Lake Huron's surface is 50 feet below that of Superior's, and its bed is about on the level with Superior's. The surface of Lake Michigan is 100 feet lower than Lake Huron's, and its bed is sunk a corresponding distance to the level of the other two lakes. Lake Erie's surface is nearly as high as Lake Michigan's, being 535 feet above tide, but its bed is also above tide, being 330 feet higher than the ocean level, consequently its bed is 200 feet higher than those above it. Lake Ontario's surface is the lowest of all the great lakes, being less than 500 feet above tide, but its bed is 230 feet below the ocean, or about the same level as Michigan, Huron, and Superior. So there is a continuous fall from Lake Superior to Ontario, and all the outlet that the upper lakes have that is known is the comparatively insignificant Detroit River. That stream never can care for all of that great pressure and volume from above, and the theory of an underground river, such as I mentioned, seems to be most reasonable. All the St. Lawrence fishes are taken in every one of the lakes but Lake Erie. Why? Because they follow the course of the subterranean stream, passing 300 feet beneath the bottom of Lake Erie, and enter the waters of the upper lakes. The great lakes above Lake Erie have an occasional flux and reflux of their waters, corresponding with ocean tides, save in regularity.

The subterranean river, according to my theory, becomes occasionally obstructed by great obstacles that are constantly moving down from the lake bottoms. Then the channels of the outlets are insufficient to carry off the great volume of water, and they are dammed back, and the lakes rise. Finally these obstructions are swept away by the irresistible pressure, the river flows naturally once more, and the dammed waters subside. That is the whole mystery of the rise and fall of the tides in the great lakes. —New York Sun.

## Grover Cleveland's Letter.

Grover Cleveland's enemies—or rather Mr. Blaine's friends—of course find fault with Mr. Cleveland's concise, plain and statesman-like letter of acceptance, and there are even some silly Democrats who say that the document is not long enough. What, in the name of common sense, do these people want? Do they crave for a history of the world from the time of Noah's Ark to the nomination of Ben Butler? Are they suffering from treatises on Political Economy, or for reasons of statistics, from the discovery of America until the present

day? Or perhaps they would like a letter of acceptance which should comprise half-a-dozen thick volumes on ethics, two or three poems about the length of Spencer's "Fairy Queen," and several French plays, to fill up with? That might satisfy them; but then they would probably complain of the flippancy of the candidate.

We know we are a great people, and that we have a greater country, and that we are growing all the time; but we do not wish to be told these things in a letter of acceptance; we can learn it all in the newspapers, or watch the growth ourselves. Governor Cleveland struck the nail on the head in saying that "the office of President is essentially executive in its nature. The law enacted by the legislative branch of the Government the Chief Executive is bound faithfully to enforce. And when the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its members as a nominee for that office has outlined its policy and declared its principles, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the office or the necessities of the case requires more from the candidate accepting such nomination than the suggestion of certain well-known truths. Governor Cleveland was nominated because he is an honest man and a man of good sense, and has pledged himself to put down corruption in the public service, and give us a pure administration. He will surely do these things, although in his letter of acceptance he has strangely omitted any reference to the decline and fall of the Roman Empire.—Puck.

## CHOICE THOUGHTS.

Oh! only those  
Whose souls have felt this one ideal thing,  
Can tell how precious is the slightest thing,  
A daisy plume and hallow. A dead flower  
Will long be kept, remembrance of looks  
That made each feel a treasure.

—Miss London.

The great designs that have been digested and matured, and the great literary works that have been begun and finished, in prisons, fully prove that tyrants have not yet discovered any chains that can fetter the mind.—Colton.

Knowledge is as food, and needs no less  
Her temp. race over appetite, to know  
In measure what the mind may need to gain;  
Oppresses else with surfeit, and soon turns  
Wisdom to folly.

—Milton.

By nature's laws, immutable and just,  
Enjoyment stops where indolence begins;  
And purposeless, to-morrow, borrowing sloth,  
Itself lies on its shoulders loads of woe  
Too heavy to be borne.

—Pollock.

It was a very proper answer to him who asked why any man should be delighted with beauty, that it was a question that none but a blind man could ask.—Lord Clarendon.

Who can point  
Like nature? Can imagination beat  
Or can it mix them with that matchless skill,  
And loose them in each other, as appears  
In every bud that blows?

—Thomson.

Consult the acutest poets and speakers  
And they will confess that their quick-  
est, most admired conceptions were such  
as dashed to their minds like sudden  
flashes of lightning, they knew not how  
nor whence.—South.

He that suffers  
Prosperity to swell him 'bove a mean,  
Like these impressions 't the air that rise  
From dughill vapors, scattered by the wind,  
Leaves nothing but an empty name behind.

—Nabb.

## A Monkey's Fear of Fire-arms.

He was greatly frightened at a gun that I shot off one day at some sparrows.

He hid at once in the straw of his cage, and never left it till the gun was hung up again. After that I had only to touch the stock, to make him hide again, when nothing could be seen in the straw, except a pair of sharp eyes watching all my motions. Just a touch of my finger or of a cane upon the cock of the gun was enough to deprive him of all quiet.

I used to carry on my watch-chain a little pistol, on which a percussion-cap would make a tolerably loud report. The monkey had not yet found this out, and, sitting on my knees, would amuse itself with licking the silver barrel. One day in his presence I put a percussion-cap on the nipple of the pistol. The monkey observed my movements with great attention, but without seeming disturbed by them. But when the cock, being raised, made two clicks, Molly dropped his eyebrows, while he continued sitting quietly. When the explosion took place, his fright was unbounded. Crying loudly, and full of anguish, he fell from my knees, ran across several rooms, leaped out of the window, clung to a water-pipe, slid down to the street and hid himself in a ditch in a neighboring garden. His nervousness lasted a long while, and I had to take off my watch-chain to appease it. From that day he was not afraid at all. Sitting on the straw in his cage, he would attentively watch my movements while I was handling these appendages. The closer my fingers approached the formidable object, the greater became his anxiety, and with his eyes riveted upon the instrument and with tense ears, he would dance continuously in the cage, all ready to go into the next straw. He would always himself beforehand, for greater security, that the cage-door was well shut; and one day, when the bolt had not been pushed in, he leaped out from the cage, which did not seem safe enough for him, and went in the next room. As I gradually removed my hand from the pistol, I would receive chuckles of approbation; and, with his lips pushed forward and the muscles of his ear moving by jerks, he would manifest a very great joy.—M. J. Pissani, in Popular Science Monthly.

## Pilest Pilest Pilest!

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## SOME COLD FACTS.

## The O'er True Tale of the Hotel Register.

The hotel register is an interesting study. The calligraphy or cecography, as the case may be, furnishes its quota to the store of the student of human nature. The mere registering of one's name is simple enough; but the manner in which it is done, the writing upon the book, often tells a tale, however unconscious the writer may be that he is furnishing a paragraph to the observer. Mr. Grandison Rake has been detained down town, toying with chips until his stake has petered out, or has, perhaps, imbibed far too freely to encounter at early morn the partner of his woes, so he registers "Grandison Rake, St. Louis," although a resident of the city, taking care to make his autograph illegible as a bad pen and a shaky hand will enable him to do. He does not deceive the clerk, who shows him away under the roof, as a matter of course.

As a rule, Americans register their names simply, without indicating that they have or not a "handle" to them. The signer may be honorable, major, judge, or colonel, but he does not, in his republican simplicity, see fit to herald his dignities. If with his wife, he registers "and wife," or "and lady," although some hotels object to this latter designation as too vague. The Englishman is more particular, and, when with his better half, inscribes her and himself as "Mr. and Mrs."

Each nation has its peculiar handwriting. An agglomeration of thin and thick strokes is characteristically American, while the Briton's strokes are of the same thickness throughout, and consequently more legible. French, Spanish, and Italian handwritings are minute, and often degenerate into an undecipherable scribble, but all are careful to notify whom they mean that they are barons or counts. Celebrities of the stage and of the drama seldom contribute to the hotel's collection of autographs. "Mme. Voce d'Oro and maid" have their names names put down by the impressionist or by the clerk, while Sig. Sparafucile, the great tenor, and equally great beer drinker, blots the register, and draws on it a pattern for crowd work, thus practically illustrating that, although "a beautiful voice is a gift of God," as Mme. Patti is wont to inscribe in albums, a tenor's handwriting is assuredly not. American military men are in the habit of merely appending U. S. A. to their names, thus failing to indicate their rank or to give a clue as to their identity. Occasionally some distinguished personage seeks to preserve his or her incognito. An instance of this happened in New York two years ago, when Goldwin Smith, anxious to escape the importunities of the interviewer, baffled the lynx-eyed and keen-scented gentry of New York by registering "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." This name being somewhat common, did not attract attention.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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## UTAH AND NEVADA RAILWAY.

On and After

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4th, 1884.

The Utah & Nevada Railway Company will run their trains as follows:

(Sundays excepted.)

Leave Salt Lake City 8:40 a.m.

" Garfield 10:00 "

" Tooele 11:10 "

Arrive at Terminus 11:40 "

Leave Terminus 1:00 p.m.

" Tooele 1:20 "

" Garfield 2:30 "

Arrive at Salt Lake City 3:45 "

## The Bathing Train

Will leave Salt Lake City (Sundays excepted) for the Lake at 4:40 p.m.; returning, arrive at 7:50 p.m.

## Sunday Trains

Leave Salt Lake City for Black Rock and Garfield only at 10 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.; returning, arrive at 2:30 and 8 p.m.

FARE—To Black Rock and Garfield and return, on all trains, 50c.

Children between 5 and 10 years of age, 25c.

Special rates given to Sunday Schools, Societies, etc.

No Freight will be received after 4 p.m.

S. F. FENTON, Gen. Fr't and Pass. Ag't. W. W. RITTER, Supt.

## Salt Lake &amp; Western RAILWAY.

On and after

Thursday, May 1st, 1884.

Trains will run as follows:

## STANDARD MOUNTAIN TIME.

Leave Lehi Junction at 8:45 a.m.

" Cedar Fort at 9:50 "

" Rush Valley at 10:55 "

" Boreas at 11:55 "

" Ironton at 12:20 p.m.

Arrive at Silver City at 12:40 "

Leave Silver City at 1:00 p.m.

" Ironton at 1:30 "

" Boreas at 2:25 "

" Cedar Fort at 3:30 "

Arrive at Lehi Junction at 5:10 "

Connects with Utah Central train leaving Salt Lake at 7:30 a.m.

Connects with Utah Central train arriving at Salt Lake at 6:30 p.m.

W. W. RITTER, Supt.

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PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE SALT LAKE DAILY, AS FOLLOWS:

GOING NORTH.	GOING SOUTH.
Atlantic Express at 7:30 a.m.	Milford Express at 1:30 p.m.
Local Express at 10:50 a.m.	Juab Express at 7:40 p.m.
Pacific Express at 4:50 p.m.	

Passenger Trains Arrive in Salt Lake, daily, as follows:

FROM NORTH.	FROM SOUTH.
Pacific Express at 10:45 a.m.	Milford Express at 10:10 a.m.
Local Express at 3:50 p.m.	Juab Express at 4:40 p.m.
Atlantic Express at 7:50 p.m.	

Freight Trains leave Salt Lake daily, except Sundays, for North at 8:35 a.m. and 5 p.m.; for South at 8:25 a.m. and 1:40 p.m.

FRANCIS COPE, General Freight and Passenger Agent. JOHN SHARP, General Superintendent.

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